

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4212

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年未辛酉同

HONGKONG, MONDAY, 12TH JUNE, 1871.

號二十六英港香

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.]

Arrivals.

Juno 10, WINDHOVER, Brit. ship, 846, Ballast, London March 1st, General TURNER & Co.
June 10, LADIES RIDLEY, Brit. br., 517, Melac, Saigon May 27th, and Cape St. James 28th, 12,300 piculs Rice.—Bourns & HUBBARD & Co.
June 10, VULCAN, French br., 420, Andre Sain, Saigon May 29th, 9,750 piculs Rice.—E. DRAZNER & Co.
June 10, LADY, Brit. ship, 297, Smith, Coal February 25th, 1,000 tons Coal.—GIMBLETT & Co.
June 10, FROST, North. Ger. br., 300, Schulte, Newcastle, N.S.W., 418 tons Coal.—M. P. M. S. Co.
June 11, ST. HILARY, HAWKINS, Brit. br., 450, Edwards, Saigon 27th May, and Cape St. James 28th, 11,000 piculs Rice.—ROZARIO & Co.
June 11, SEA GULL, Brit. str., 997, Poole, Saigon June 6th, 21,000 piculs Rice and 2,300 bales Cotton.—CARLSSON & Co.
June 11, W.M. MILLER, Brit. str., 508, Ningbo, Singapore May 31st, and Ningbo 7th, General.—AUG. HEARD & Co.
June 11, FAIRY QUEEN, British br., 213, Wright, from Whampoa.—ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.
June 11, SUNFLOWER, Amer. str., 302, Clark, Shanghai 3rd June, Tamsui 6th, and Swatow 11th, General.—AUG. HEARD & Co.
June 12, ELIZ. North Ger. br., 250, Krompfer, Saigon, 23rd May, 6,300 piculs Rice.—W.M. PUSTAF & Co.

Departures.

Juno 10, ROKA, str., for Ningpo, &c.
June 10, YESSO, str., for East Coast.
June 10, OTTER, CARS, for Saigon.
June 10, MISHARI, for Cape St. James.
June 10, NELLIE HASTINGS, for Bangkok.
June 10, SIAM, for Whampoa.
June 11, HATTIE C. BESSE, for Portland, Oregon.
June 11, MINIA, str., for Singapore.
June 12, FUSIYAMA, str., for Saigon, &c.
June 12, CINGALA, for Whampoa.
June 12, ST. ANNE, for Bangkok.
June 12, LAMONT, for Saigon.
June 12, OMER ST. JULES, for Tamsui.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE,
10TH JUNE.
Hattie C. Besse, for Portland, Oregon.
Swallow, for Bangkok.
St. Anne, for Bangkok.
Minia, str., for Singapore.
Lamour, for Saigon.
Omer St. Jules, for Tamsui.
Cingala, for Whampoa.

Passenger.

Per Windhoer, from London.—Mr. George Robertson.
Per Sea Gull, str., from Saigon.—Mr. Skinner and 20 Chinese.
Per W.M. Miller, from Singapore, &c.,—100 Chinese.
Per Sunflower, str., from Shanghai, for Macao, Foochow, Lang, H. B. Bullock, H. Forster, Capt. C. G. de Sive, and 62 Chinese, and A. A. da Silva (6 prisoners).
Per Flora, from Newcastle, N.S.W.—Dr. Simmons.

Reports.

The North Ger. bark *Flora* reports having E. winds in crossing the China Seas past West of New Calondon, and between South Gres and Solor Islands, having nothing but light airs from N. and S. of East with many intervening calms; crossed the Equator in long. 155.28 E. May 6th, having light SW. current; passed between Pulau and Carolin Group; made Cape Engano 25th May, and then chance variable round the compass for the most part twice in 24 hours, with much calm weather and little run across the Sea. Off the Pelew Islands May 28th, spoke the N. Ger. brig *Isabell*. Hampon, trading between the Islands of the N. Pacific.

The British steamer *W.M. Miller* reports light winds, mostly monsoon with heavy squalls from S.E. and much rain. Passed in Saigon river the following vessel bound up: North German banks, *Pallas*, *Gudav Adolf*. Bound down: Admiral Precht, *Ni Despotus*, Anna Bella, Havilah, Clementia. At Cape St. James, bound up, Mary Mildred; bound out, London Castle; outside, steamer United States, and a steamer.

The American steamship *Snowdrop* reports left Shanghai June 3rd, at noon; 4:20 p.m. passed light ship; 7:20 p.m. anchored on account of fog. June 4th, 0:20 a.m., again underway; 2:25 a.m. anchored in thick weather; 8 a.m. underway; 8:10 a.m. passed through Heep Island; 10:40 a.m. passed Steamer *Maccus*, bound North. June 5th, anchor and had 6 p.m. passed Tsching-tang; June 6th, p.m. arrived at Amoy. Left for Swatow June 7th, 3 p.m. passed Brothers; 7:30 p.m. anchor off Swatow, 8 miles. June 8th, 3:30 a.m. underway; 4:20 a.m. arrived. June 11th, 4 a.m. left for Hongkong; 11:45 a.m. arrived, during the latter part of passage, fine and clear weather.

The British steamer *Lelio* reports cleared Port of Canton 2nd, in tow; 10th, in tow, sighted Madras on March 5th, with N.E. winds; crossed the Equator on the 20th, in long. 21.47 W. got the S.E. trade on the 23rd, in long. 22.4 S., and lost it in lat. 30° S., April 3rd, in long. 32. W., having sighted Trincomalee 29th, passed the Hope in lat. 46.33 S. on April 18th; enjoyed fine weather generally in making up the Eastern between the 33rd and 40th parallels; passed the Hope in lat. 38° S. on April 21st; sighted the S.E. trade on the 24th, in long. 21.47 W. winds about N.E. winds in making North through the S.E. trade region; made Java Head on May 21st; passed Ambar on the 22nd. Left Gaspar Strait on the 24th; since then light S. winds until the Paracels, then E. and E.N.E. until arrival; 104 days from Carrollif.

The British ship *Windhoer* reports the last left the ship off Pekin on May 1st, in tow, sighted Madras on March 5th, with N.E. winds; crossed the Equator on the 20th, in long. 21.47 W. on April 2nd. Had the S.E. trade very light, which were found in lat. 7 S., and lost in lat. 24 S., hence to the Hope N.E. and N.W. winds; passed the meridians in lat. 45.30 S. April 24th; enjoyed fresh Westerly winds and very fine weather in making up the Eastern between the 33rd and 40th parallels; passed the Hope in lat. 38° S. on April 21st; sighted the S.E. trade on the 24th, in long. 21.47 W. winds about N.E. winds in making North through the S.E. trade region; made Java Head on the 21st; passed Ambar on the 22nd. Left St. Paul's Channel in Gaspar Strait on the 24th; since then light E. and N.E. winds with intervening calms, all the way up the sea; 98 days from pilot to an-charge.

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

The RENDITION CASE.

COPIES of CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE'S TWO JUDGMENTS IN THE MATTER OF KWOK-A-SING, Can be obtained at the Office of this Paper. Price, 25 cents.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1871.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000 Dollars.

Court of Directors:
Chairman—HON. R. BOWMAN.
Deputy Chairman—T. PRYCE, Esq.
R. R. BELL, Esq., Vice-Chairman, Esq.
George R. Head, Esq., Julius Monk, Esq.
George J. Holland, Esq., S. D. Bassett, Esq.
J. Scott, Esq.

Manager:
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Acting Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
12 months' 4 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
General Agents—MESSRS. OLYPHANT & CO.

Agents:
Amoy—Messrs. A. PETERSEN & CO.
Cochin—OLIPHANT & CO.
Chinkiang—EDGARSON & CO.
Foochow—J. M. CANNY & CO.
Hokkaido—HOWELL & CO.
Hankow—EVANS & RAINBOW.
Hoigo—SMITH, BAKER & CO.
Kukkiung—R. FRANCIS & CO.
Manila—FINLAY & RICHARDSON & CO.

Hongkong—H. H. HUNTER & CO.
Macao—J. S. HUDSON & CO.
Sandwich—BUTTERY & CO.

Shanghai—W. M. OLIMSTED, Esq.
The BORGO CO. LIMITED.
Singapore—MESSRS. DIRCKS & CO.
Tientsin—JOHN HANNA, Esq.
Yokohama—MESSRS. SMITH, ACHER & CO.

The Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its shares allotted, will be prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates, on and after 1st May next.

In addition to the usual brokerage, Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33 1/3%) of the profits of the Company will be distributed amongst the Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premiums paid by them.

OLYPHANT & CO., General Agents, if 911 Hongkong, 1st June, 1871.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO., Secretaries, if 707 Hongkong, 25th April, 1871.

INSURANCE

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

If required by shippers at time of making Voyage agreements, Certificates of Insurance may be obtained from the undersigned, on first-class English Companies, to the amount agreed upon at following rates, by any shippers of the above Company.

Hongkong, on Tea, with average, 45c.
Cochin, do., do., 1 per cent. f. o. 45c.
Macao, do., do., 1 per cent. f. o. 27c/6.

Subject to a discount of 15 per cent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, if 884 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1871.

HONGKONG STEAM BAKERY, Office—Opposite the Oriented Bank.

MESSRS. L. NOWROOZEE & CO., establish'd in the year 1865, beg to inform their Customers and the public generally, that they have just set up a Steam Bakery in their premises, which has enabled them to reduce their rates without interfering with the well known superiority of their Articles.

They are now enabled to offer their Bread and Biscuits of the best quality at following reduced rates:

Square, Twiss, Cottage, and French Biscuits, \$0.07 per lb.

Soda and Cracker Biscuits, 1.50 ".

Butter and Sweet Biscuits, 0.80 per lb. Cabin Biscuits, 0.97 ".

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

CAPTAINS are invited to inspect the new steam machinery made Soda, Cracker, Cabin and Ship BISCUITS, at the lowest rates.

D. NOWROOZEE & CO., if 1431 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

HUGH PIERCY AUSTIN.

All Persons having claims against the above estate are requested to send them to or before the 1st day of October, 1871, to the undersigned.

J. GARDINER AUSTIN, Colonial Secretary, Administrator, if 816 Hongkong, 11th May, 1871.

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NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price \$10.
Apply at the Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

To carriers of the Daily Press from this office commended on Saturday morning at 9.30, and the last messengers left the office at 10.15.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JUNE 12TH, 1871.

The occupation of the writers in the *Cycle* must be congenial. They are perpetually engaged in declaiming to the whole world what a dreadful set of sinners foreigners, of course, including themselves, are, and how little right, therefore, they have to complain of anything that may possibly happen in China, no matter how degrading or how corrupt. It may fairly be assumed that, after going through their confessions and crying penance, these JEZERIANS of the Press at once proceed to penance. At least it can scarcely be imagined that they dare to mix with ordinary decent Society—that is, of course, of Chinamen—after the confessions of degradation which they pour forth with so much apparent satisfaction. Whether they do much good for their clients by this very doubtful mode of argument is open to question; but it is clear that the grave lucubrations which appear in the vermillion-tipped organ are coming to a pass when they are calculated to do a vast amount of harm to the foreign name in China, and when it is high time that their true nature should be exposed. If the *Cycle* were declared to be what it undoubtedly is, simply native organ, there could be no harm in its giving utterance to all the fallacies which characterize native thought; but when it purports to represent the real opinions of educated foreigners, and pictures Europeans in the most degrading light that sophistry can conceive, it is time that people should know that no more weight is to be attached to the *Cycle's* opinions and arguments than would be given to those of the best paid, most plausible, and least scrupulous advocate who should appear in Court for the most doubtful of clients.

It might be fairly supposed that nobody would be found to defend the "Death Blow to Corrupt Doctrine." So revolting was it, especially so vicious its cunning and misrepresentations, that no one could persevere in it without the most intense feelings of indignation and disgust. But the *Cycle* appears to be nothing daunted, and without a blush appears for the defence of its large paying clients. Its argument is given elsewhere. The happy thought occurred to the writer of it that there have been such things as obscene photographs sold by foreigners in China. The study of these, (evidently judging of other people's tastes by his own) he commands to every person who mediates making a hit by reference to the "Death Blow to Corrupt Doctrine," adding: "We are much mistaken if we do not find in them at least one reason for the foul accusations contained in it." The *Cycle* may take it for certain that it is much mistaken; and in order to ascertain this, it is only necessary to peruse the "Death Blow to Corrupt Doctrine" when it must become apparent to the most callous reader that the object of that pamphlet is not to set forth the existence of immorality among foreigners; but to associate foul ideas with their religious ceremonies. The whole of the accusations contained in the Death-blown are based upon Chinese, not foreign ideas; the chief art being to travestis every act of the missionaries by explaining it upon the basis of some native abuse already familiar to every Chinaman. In strict accordance with this plan, the cry which was got up among the Chinese before the Tientin Massacre was not that the French Priests were immoral, but that they kidnapped children—kidnapping being an ordinary offence in China, and consequently constituting a charge likely to be at once believed in by the natives. Yet the writer in the *Cycle* alluding to these wretched obscene pictures does not scruple to conclude his article in the following words: "We have seen one picture wherein the figures were robed as priests and nuns. Does it, we wonder, cast any light upon the tragedy of Tientin?" It is difficult to know whether to admire more the industry of the gentleman who so carefully investigated these pictures as to fill up this particularly choice specimen, or his grand faculty of wonder. It is extremely likely that an astute people like the Chinese would form their ideas of the habits of the Roman Catholic Priests and Nuns from such sources, that it is quite naturally a subject of wonder whether this was not the cause of their making an accusation, having no more to do with questions of morality or immorality of this kind than it had to do with that of transit dues and inland navigation. The charge made against the Catholic Missionaries was that they kidnapped children for mercenary purposes—that is, to sell their eyes for the purpose of making medicines. Yet the writer in the *Cycle*, after gloating over the views which fell into his hands in consequence of the seizure noticed at page 86 of the *Chinese Gazette* for the second quarter of 1870, begins to wonder whether these works of art were not the cause of the Tientin tragedy. We can only borrow the wisdom of an American contemporary, and say: "That man would wonder about anything." But it is not shameful that he should cast dirt at his countrymen upon such miserably grounds as these! Let him set to work and earn his pay from his Chinese employer by seizing as many consignments of these disgusting wares as he can lay hands upon; but in the name of decency, let him abstain from supplementing this practical energy by casting accusations against his countrymen, which the Chinese, who might be excused on the plea of ignorance, have never thought of making, and which it is a disgrace for any foreigner to think of suggesting.

The remarks which are made by a native merchant on the resolutions concerning silk purchases recently passed at Canton, are a certain amount of justice in them, in so far as they point out that the foreign buyer ought to be able when purchasing to ascertain that he does not accept any inferior silk. Still, it is to be feared that in the huckling of shipping this dangerous article, the foreigner has not made little less than looking at every book, and it is to the interest of the respective Chinese Merchants, no less than that of the foreigner, to prevent the fraudulent practices which are resorted to by go-betweens and brokers, which it is hoped may be affected if the native authorities can be induced to issue the required proclamation.

An "Extra" with the latest telegraphic news from London will be published at noon, and may be obtained by subscribers on their sending their cards as usual to the Office.

The following telegram has been received by H. E. the Lieut.-Governor in reply to a message from him announcing to the Home Government the completion of the Telegraphic cable between London and Hongkong:

"London, 8th June.—Time, 5.20.
From Earl of Kimberley, Colonial Office.

"To Governor, Hongkong.

"I warmly congratulate the Colony on laying of the Telegraph Cable."

We regret to state that the Telegraph between this and Shanghai was interrupted on Saturday last. It was understood that the intermission was due to a fault in the working of the apparatus, and that steps are being taken to repair it; but it is hoped will result in the restoration of communication in two or three days' time.

A large number of messages were transmitted to India and Europe by the China Submarine Line on Saturday, the first day when public messages were received.

In the Supreme Court on Saturday, in the case of *Perkioda et al.* (Attorneys, the Attorney General instructed by Mr. Brewster) appeared on behalf of the defendant, to support a bill which he had filed in Chancery, for an injunction to restrain the plaintiff from proceeding at law. At the suggestion of the Chief Justice the motion was adjourned to Thursday next, to admit of an amendment being made in the bill, and then when the Court sat again, it was decided that the Court of Appeal should be informed of the bill by Mr. Hayler (instructed by Mr. Sharp), recommended the plaintiff.

The performance of the Opera Troupe on Saturday was for the benefit of Mr. Charles Rheades, whose burlesque performances and "darky" impersonations have been loudly applauded at recent performances.

Mr. Brewster, a dramaturg, held at H. M.'s 13th Regiment, was fined \$1 each, for being disorderly and familiar in their cups. Each of them on quitting a certain house clasped a Chinaman round the waist, who was watching a bundle of silk and blankets.

LAURENT.

Two Apo, coolies in Dockyard employ, whose duty it was to cleanse the closets, were sent to prison for six weeks with hard labour, for having appropriated to his own use the sum of \$2 and eight 10-cent pieces, the content of a pocket-book belonging to John Rumby, a police constable in the Native Police, and had forgotten to take up when about to quit the duty he wanted to perform his duty in cleaning it out. About half an hour after this it occurred to him to complain that in his hurry he had left his purse in the closet, which called upon to leave, and so the return to make a search for it the purse was found with his keys in it, secured, and the money in it gone.

DR. GROON.

P. F. Johnson, a Danish seaman, was fined \$1 for making a disturbance at the Chinese house.

Henry Lundrake, a banjoist, and Stephen Brickett, a drummer, both of H. M.'s 13th Regiment, were fined \$1 each, for being disorderly and familiar in their cups.

Saturday evening, the 11th, the members of the Club, who had been invited to Macao by a man whose intention was to see him, had escaped, and being without any money was most anxious to return to Sue-kiang.

LAURENT.

Lin Koo-Tin, a coolie, who was observed shortly after midnight of the 6th instant, by a watchman in the employment of Messrs. Jarndale, Matheson & Co., to walk slowly up the roadway leading to the private house of that firm, was ordered to have his passage paid to his native place. Defendant stated that after having been invited to Macao by a man whom he intended to see him, had escaped, and being without any money was most anxious to return to Sue-kiang.

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ter reviews, great exhibitions, remarkable trials, christenings, coronations, ship launches, agricultural shows, royal progresses, pictures showing great scenes of war and hunting, &c., &c. — all these are of all kinds, and indeed, all— are journalists; and the very moment his frame exhibits symptoms of decay, or his mental power show signs of entanglement, his employers will very politely give him to understand that he is no longer "up to the mark," and that had better—when he is old and broken, perchance—select some line in life other than that of a Special Correspondent. Yes; this may be his goal. He has no time to live, no time to die, no time to be buried. Work, either at home or in the scenes of his life, in quest of briefs, to paint pictures, to tout for nations, or to enter into business. The public, who knew so much about him when he was a Special Correspondent, entirely forgot his existence the day after he ceased to write. Who, even his kin, bestow a thought upon the poor gentleman, the correspondent of the Times in China, who was murdered by the silk barbarians twelve years ago?—and indeed, Spain, too, has nothing to do with the literature of journalism for twenty years; yet he may never have published one book. He has no place in the Republic of Letters. He is a burthen market, plucked out, a spiced canary. Nobody wants to know anything about him. I declare that I do not know what the decayed Special is good for, save to be a pawn-broker's assistant, or the governor of a gaol, or in the course of his experiments he has been familiar with a amazingly amount of human misery; and by bringing his knowledge of men and manners to bear on the people who bring jewelry to pledge, and on the rogues who are locked up for stealing jewelry, he might be very useful to his master in the one case, and do good service to the country in the other.—Deloria.

HOLY WEEK IN HONG-KONG.
The Monday and Tuesday following Palm Sunday are rest days, there being no noteworthy ceremonies, but on Wednesday the celebrated "Misericordia" service in the Sistine Chapel begin. This consists of a very monotonous chanting of the penitential psalms, at the end of each of which a light is extinguished on a cross raised over the altar till one only remains: that is removed, and then comes the "Miserere." Masses are said throughout the day, and the priest, dressed in white, carries the cross in most solemn manner, preceded by the voices of the Pope's choir, no instrumental music excepting the silver trumpets being permitted, when the Pope is present; indeed, there is no organ, either in the Sistine or St. Peter's, excepting in the choral chapel of the latter. The most interesting day in the Holy Week is Thursday, when, in addition to the "Misericordia," many peculiar ceremonies take place in St. Peter's. The first is the washing of the feet of thirteen poor persons by the Pope, and the second is the washing of the feet of the members of the diaconate by our Saviour; and the number is thirteen instead of twelve, in consequence it is said, of an angel having seated himself among the twelve in the foot of St. Gregory. The washing is a mere farce; an attendant holds a basin under the foot of each of the priests, who are seated in a row dressed entirely in white; then the Pope washes a little water from his hands, and, after a few steps, drops a towel on the wet place, and all is done. They are then conducted to a room where a handsome repast is prepared for them, the Pope and cardinals waiting upon them. The tables are very tastefully decorated with flowers, &c., the chief device being a lamb, to represent the paschal lamb. Just as the evening twilight begins, a singular procession is seen winding its way through the streets, consisting of a host of clerics, half-naked and dressed in sackcloth, which cover their heads and faces, with only two slits for the eyes. This strange cortège, preceded by a cross-bearer and a few priests, moves slowly up and down, and halts before a consecrated, in which sits the Grand Plenipotentiary with a long wand in his hand. Each individual kneels in turn before him, and is gently touched on the head with the wand; then the processions pass into a certain room, and the eight clerics sit down at the head of a vanishing light. These are considered of the worst class, to whom absolution is given in this strange form on this day only. About the same time another procession of a widely different character enters St. Peter's and proceeds up the nave to the tomb of the apostle. This consists of cardinals, bishops, &c., bearing vases filled with wine and water, wherewith to wash the high altar. After this a priest ascends to the ornaments from the alter, and then the boursers of the vases ascend the steps, and pour the contents over the alter, after which each individual in the procession ascends in turn, and with a little wooden cup which each is provided (and which is made something like the brooms formerly held by the boys—broom girls), they scatter the mingled wine and water over the altar and retire. After this a priest ascends to the ornaments in the dome, and makes a display to a kingly and adoring multitude the sacred robes, consisting of a piece of the true cross, one of the nails, the handkerchief of St. Veronica, bearing the impress of the sacred face of Jesus, &c., and thus concludes the ceremonies of the day.—Churchman's Shilling Magazine.

MISCELLANEOUS.
The Selma (Alabama) police are complaining that the citizens are so orderly that they have nothing to do.

Captain Moncrieff, the inventor of the gun-carriage, has sent a communication to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, expressing an opinion that the Firth of Forth would be completely protected were Inchkeith fortified, and certain works erected at Kingdom Ness, together with the judicious disposal of torpedoes in the north and south passages.

The Duke of Norfolk and Sir W. Wiggin, as he shot him with a friend, "certainly, certainly, I never take revenge at nature," was the reply, referring to Boodle's last, 2. The text is: "A wise man's heart is at his right hand, but a fool's heart is at his left," and the consequence is that they have not spoken since.

A DIVING FISH.—The Russian corvette *Bojarica* lost her anchor a few days ago to the bay at a depth of fifteen fathoms. One of the men of the crew, who was not able to get away, was taken to a small boat, and, after displaying a flag, and making an altitude, the sacred robes, consisting of a piece of the true cross, one of the nails, the handkerchief of St. Veronica, bearing the impress of the sacred face of Jesus, &c., and thus concludes the ceremonies of the day.—Churchman's Shilling Magazine.

DEETJEN & VON BERGEN.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1871.

DEETJEN & VON BERGEN.
Underhanded having this day entered into partnership in Merchants and Commission Agents will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON, LYALL & CO.

EDWARD NOOTON,
BOBBET LYALL.
1st Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr. EDWARD PITT in our firm ceased from the 31st December, 1870.

Mr. ALFRED MUNITION was admitted a Partner thereto on the 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES TAIT in our firm ceased from the 31st January, 1871.

ERNEST LEMATTRE.
1st April, 1871.

NOTICE.
Mr. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorised to sign our first from the date.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & CO.

Hongkong and China, 7th of February, 1871. [6m 297]

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